THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
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NEW-YORK CITY.

LIQUOR.

THE MAYOR ON THE MAINE LAW.

To the People of New-York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1855.

The Legislature of this State having passed an act entitled "An Act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," known as the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and as my position with reference to its enforcement in this City, so far as that duty may devolve upon my office, should be declared at an early day, to leave no doubt as to its character, I hereby present, for public consideration, the principles which control my conduct as a public officer, alike applicable to matters of great or small import.

That the people govern—not in their primary capacity, but through representatives freely and fairly chosen—is the theory of American Government. The people are the source of political power. They make the laws, and the great safeguard of American liberty is general compliance. As the citizens thus created for the better protection of life and property, and the pursuit of happiness, are but the reflection of the popular will for the time being, so are they binding upon the body politic—the minority as well as the majority—who are either parties to the compact, the obligations of which it is dishonorable to disregard. And though these elements of self-government present the distinguishing features between our own and the governments of Europe, still our success has been owing more to acquiescence in the will of the majority than to the character of the Government itself. Other Republics have fallen, even when founded upon our forms and Constitution, only because of the resistance of the vanquished contemporaries for rule by rebellion against the laws and the executive power exerted to enforce them. We understand republicanism differently, and hence have no such struggles. The practically working common school educational system—the right principle of obedience instilled into the child by the parent, and the scholar by the teacher—the enlarged views, progress, leading onward to the expansion of the heart and intellect, all founded upon an enlightened unprescriptive religious sentiment, furnish the platform upon which American liberty stands, and from which it calmly GIVES forcible resistance to the force that ever menaces it.

It is not contended that minorities have not grievances, and that they are greater than those which the majority feel. The right is not denied. The only question, practical in fact, is, what kind of institution is submit, points out clearly the road to relief rather an illegal or improper exercise of authority upon the part of the majority. Even whatever Constitution gives the lever and screws the machinery with its benefit influences, to the extension of reason and justice, public opinion will soon correct the error, and relieve the only means of redress conservative judgment. What Tyrannies have proven necessary and lasting the experiment for the majority to represent! The weekly issues of a not impossible, though it may be a remote, future. The Constitution of our State provides for the amendment of its Constitution, and the Legislature of the State, in the exercise of all political power, cannot be so easily denied. As Mayor, I have endeavored to conform without hesitation. The act relating to the prohibition of the liquor traffic and consumption is now a law, holding the same position as any other law, and equally with the Revised Code, or Statutes, or any regulation by the Legislature, and some better can be found, or more central, than Madison-square."

This seemed to the Committee to be very appropriate and peculiarly significant, and shows clearly that among men of liberal and extended views, the placing of the City Hall in a more central part of the City was even then considered as the natural consequence of our unparalleled increase in population.

Like all other improvements and innovations on old habits and customs, the project of locating the new City Hall at Madison-square met with decisive opposition at first, but the Committee are confident that when its advantages are thoroughly comprehended, those who now oppose it will be found its warmest advocates. As a proof of this the Committee need only refer to the fact that when this subject was first agitated, the opponents considered it an impossible and absurd thing that they took very little if any trouble to convince the public of its impracticability, but now public opinion is so strong in its favor they are obliged to use all their exertions to maintain their position.

And again, among the reasons urged by those who advocate the building of the new Hall in the Park is this, that it will then be in the very centre of our commerce and business. This, your Committee admit, is to a certain extent the fact; and so long as our public buildings and institutions are confined to this particular locality, so long will our commerce be restricted to its present narrow limits, to the great inconvenience of our citizens.

Locate our public buildings up town, and our commerce will keep them company. The people are in favor of a more expansive and generous policy in the locating of our public buildings and the making of all other improvements, and as is well known "Progress" is the motto of the age. By reference to the Valentine Manual of the Common Council for 1854, your Committee would state that in 1802 when the corner stone of the present City Hall was laide, our City contained only about ofty thousand inhabitants, and when the building was finished in 1812, the number had increased to barely sixe hundred thousand. Now the population is estimated to be nearly seven hundred thousand, and the proportions are increase is daily growing greater.

There will also be found in the Manual for 1854, a curious calculation from a document published in the year 1807, prepared by one of the most accurate and reliable political economists of that day, which, from the remarkable manner in which the same has been confirmed, and as illustrative of the rise and progress of the City, your Committee feel justified in partially appending.

After stating the probable population for every five years, from 1805 down to 1850, with singular accuracy, it continues as follows:

	Population.		Population.
1805	796,050	1830	2,153,479
1810	962,082	1835	2,691,527
1815	1,105,577	1840	3,364,790
1820	1,376,328	1845	4,205,985
1825	1,708,776	1850	5,257,482

In view of the surprising correctness of the first part of this calculation, from 1805 to the year 1850, so established by prescribing course, it would seem to your Committee to be obligatory upon the Corporation to establish our Public Institutions nearer the centre of the City, in order to keep pace with those wants which its rise and advancement so imperatively demand.

Your Committee have fully examined and discussed this question; they have compared the advantages and disadvantages of the measure they advocate in respect to public and private convenience and benefit, with a view to have the merits of the whole subject clearly before them and thoroughly understood; and they cannot perceive the advantages claimed by the other side that will accrue from retaining the present City Hall or erecting a new one on Chambers-street.

Your Committee also call the attention of the Board to a fact connected with this subject that has been generally overlooked. It has been frequently asserted that the time has not yet arrived for removing the City Hall further up town, but that it will be necessary in ten or fifteen years. But the same opportunity to locate the City Hall at Madison-square may not come again within fifty or a hundred years. The New City Hall was commenced by the, and nothing now remains to be accomplished but the grading and improvement of the Park, and the Commissioners have the figure the Park, and the Commissioners have the figure the Park, and the Commissioners have the figure

Events of the French Revolution of 1848-51.

VERON, DEMOCRACY AND THIERS.

We have otherwise alluded to the singular work of M. Veron, co-editor of the Paris *Constitutionnel*, and the controversy which some of his developments concerning the events of 1848 have given rise. Our attentive London correspondent sends us the following translation of an extract from the sixth volume of M. Veron's *Mémoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris*, on the

PROJECTS OF COUP D'ETAT.

In order fully to understand the entire tranquillity of conscience and the firmness in heart and soul with which Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON received upon and accomplished the coup d'état of the 2d December, we must study all the facts that followed his election from the 10th of December, 1848, down to the 2d of December, 1851. The Constituent and Legislative Assemblies suffered themselves to be carried in so many dangerous follies, committed so many mistakes, that the common sense of the public was quite bewildered. France, in these days of peril, asked but for a savior; and it may be said that each of the parties represented in the deliberating assemblies had, in what they believed to be conformity with the desire of the country, their respective institutions and tendencies to make on a given day a coup d'état. Under the Constituent a general could not discover any means of salvation, except in drowning the constituents. In the month of January, at the end of April, and on the 13th of June, 1849, the Constituent was especially in danger from the chief of the moderate party, who presided over the destinies of the Rue de Poitiers. In the hard days of that epoch, there was held even a conference at the residence of M. THIERS, to settle the means of execution for a *coup d'état*. M. THIERS, General CHANGARNIER and Count MORNY were the only persons present at this conference. General CHANGARNIER represented the National Guard and the Army; Count MORNY had the confidence of the President of the Republic; M. THIERS considered himself as the representative and the leader of the Moderate party. The first point of discussion turned on the names of such political men as should be arrested and imprisoned. Colonel CHARRAS was first on the list. His arrest was decided unanimously. General CHANGARNIER proposed the arrest of General CAVAIGNAC. M. THIERS observed that General CAVAIGNAC had done, in the June days, good service to the country; that he secured the confidence of the National Guard, and that his attitude was moreover of a sort not to inspire distrust. "There is," added M. THIERS, "one General who must be secured at the same time as Colonel CHARRAS, and this is General LAMORICIÈRE; this one is a hot-headed politician." General CHANGARNIER combated all these assertions. "You are," said he, "very innocent to trouble yourself about the General LAMORICIÈRE. I do not consider the least importance to him. As to General CAVAIGNAC, he is quite a different man. We must secure his person, just by the reason of his having a certain attitude, which gives him authority in the eyes of the National Guard and the Army." Count MORNY spoke next and said: "To arrest a party man in days of conflict is to render him a service, to preserve him from his errors, to cover his responsibility towards his party, and to protect his person. My advice is for the arrest of Colonel CHARRAS and the Generals CAVAIGNAC and LAMORICIÈRE. It is known that Count MORNY resisted true to his system of provocation, only instead of three he wanted to see arrested five—M. THIERS and General CHANGARNIER making up the number. The little more than half project of this *coup d'état* had no result. The dissolution of the Constituent Assembly changed the situation. The Legislative Assembly was another image much more powerful than the Constituent. It manifested a constant hostility against the chief magistrate of the Republic.

In about the month of August, 1851, a little before the prorogation of the Assembly, Count MORNY tried, at the inspiration and with the consent of Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, to come to an understanding with all parties. He asked for a meeting, in one of the Committee Rooms of the Assembly, with the most ardent and important men of the body, with Messrs. MOLÉ, DE BROGLIE and BERRYER. Count MORNY had no need to explain the dangers of the situation, for these were admitted by all. The questions discussed in this conference were those concerning the revision of the Constitution and the prorogation of the President's powers. "All this," said the Plenipotentiary of the President, "may be done, gentlemen, with you, without you, and even against you. In these two simple words lay in France two of such power! It is not President whom France is in need of. Why, we have, here, here are each of us. But before thinking of the establishment of something definitive, and stable, it is necessary to restore the respect of Morality and of Authority, to establish discipline and faith. To establish a miracle like this, I do not one say but, except the Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, whose name is in power, whose executive and ministerial are a guaranty—he is here—he is disposable. This change in our political character and institutions would, after a common understanding, be accomplished without violent commotion; the cooperation of the moderates would insure its tranquillity, while without you it may go beyond the mark of your wishes. Think of that. The Chamber itself has no future; it is discredited. The revision of the Constitution and the prorogation of the Presidential powers, proposed and seconded by you, that is to say, by the honest men of all parties,—would make an easy *coup d'état*. No crisis for the country—no blood shed in such a courageous enterprise, which would surely be sanctioned by universal rejoicing. If I am well informed, the Duc de BROGLIE refused to accede to any such project, considering that the Legislative Assembly, near to its end, would not have either authority, or action and energy, nor the necessary authority to do a similar act. M. BERRYER did, if my information be correct, yet consider the transaction as possible: A *coup d'état*, he is reported to have said, whether it should come from the President or the Chamber, is not an affair of proportion. It comes one fine morning, without previous notice to any one. This conference had no consequence. Soon after the Chamber prorogued itself.

M. Veron tells us after this that M. Louis PAGNERRE had also his project of *coup d'état*. He had M. CARLIER the Prefect of Police, whom the *bourgeois* doctor raised as chief delightedly. The end of Chapter III contains some interesting details respecting the famous proposition of the questeurs to provide for the house security of the Assembly by appointing a Commander-in-Chief of its own. The House was going to divide. It was then that M. EUGÈNE NEY, Count DE MORNY, and M. DE ST. ARNAUD, left the House, firmly convinced that the motion would be finally postponed indefinitely. A member who saw the Minister of War going away, said to him, in a tone of surprise: "Well, are you not going to vote, General?" "Oh, no," said the minister, almost laughing. "There is too much noise in this house, I am going to finish the *coup d'état*." The division gave 288 votes for, and 408 against the motion. The House sat till 8 in the evening.

During this whole day of the 18th of November, the President had to guard ready to march against the Assembly on some of the motions which should have been adopted. He had given this precaution to be in protection forward, in order to have every facility of taking to the uniform of a General of the divisions notice. Two reliable regiments were kept in readiness in their barracks; 800 National Guards had also offered to march against the Chamber. The *coup d'état* of the 18th of November, 1851, would have succeeded but for a mistake. During the debates the President of the Republic remained at the Elysée, with Count MORNY, the Prince was calm, serious, without anxiety or impatience, for the result of the day. The arrival of Count MORNY and M. EUGÈNE NEY found him received to act in unity. Orders were to be dispatched immediately which MORNY entered the Elysée to announce the vote. The President showed no emotion, and was satisfied with saying, in a tone of utter indifference, to those who were present: "Perhaps it is better so!"

CHAPTER IV.

THE GREAT REPAST OF THE GENERAL DE BROGLIE.

M. Veron tells us that the *coup d'état* was decided upon by the motion of M. PERSIGNY for the responsibility of Ministers and the President of the Republic, had been made and sent to the Commission on the 16th of November. On the 20th of the same month, Louis NAPOLEON gave some instructions to that committee, in a speech which he addressed to the ambassadors, the diplomatic models from the Hôtel de Ville, and which were told to undertake fresh conceptions, without fear from the Assembly, for responsibility would be maintained at all events, and the Government will never hesitate to fulfil its mission, because it unites, in itself, the right that comes from the people to the strength that comes from God."

The 2d of December was selected as being the anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz. A battalion of infantry had the guard of the different parts of the Assembly every night. The battalion whose turn it was to take that service at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 2d of December belonged to a regiment of which M. EXPINASSE, then General, was the Colonel. This regiment and the Colonel were known to be devoted to Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON. This coincidence was, perhaps, also for something in the selection of that day.

On the 1st of December there was a dinner and evening party at the Elysée. At 6 o'clock M. MOCQUART went into the cabinet of the President. The Prince or dered him, the day before, to have collected all papers relating to the *coup d'état*. Among these papers was one that formed a part of the earliest *coup d'état*. It was a decree dissolving the Chamber, the Council of State, and restoring the universal suffrage. On the outside of this decree the Prince wrote the word Rubicon. The receptor in the salons of the Elysée was but a small one. At about 9 o'clock the Prince joined M. MOCQUART in his cabinet, and said, with a smile, "No one in the Elysée suspects anything." He took a rapid glance at the papers that were to be sent to the national printing office, and ordered M. MOCQUART to write a circular to all those ministers who were not in the secret. This letter of information, very short, told them that they would hear of further measures next morning. These letters were, however, not to be delivered before very late in the night. The Prince returned soon to the salons. M. VIEYRA, colonel in the staff of the National Guard, entered the Elysée. The Prince made him to remark that he wished to speak to him in secret.—"You sleep at the staff's in the Tuileries?" My predecessor being still there with his wife and children, I sleep at home, my Prince. "But you must sleep there this night—(and he added in a whisper)—*it is for this night*." "So much the more must I sleep at home, if they should see me spending the night in an arm-chair at the Palace, they might find it extraordinary."

"You are right; but be there at 5 in the morning. I will send you my orders. No National Guard shall go out in uniform."

After this short conversation, they parted.

At about 10 the Prince entered, once more, his cabinet, where M. MOCQUART was waiting. "Do you know the news?" said he, laughing; "there is much talk in the *salons* of a *coup d'état*; but not of ours—it is of one which the National Assembly is going to make against me."

Those who were initiated into the projects of the night and the next day had not to come before 10 to the Elysée. Till that time M. DE MORNY spent the evening in the Opera Comique, the Generals CHANGARNIER and CAVAIGNAC being also there. M. DE MORNY went into a box to visit Mmes. LIADIÈRES and DE LOUENAS. One of these ladies said, with some irony: "It is said that there will be a sweeping of the Chamber. What are you going to do, M. DE MORNY?"

"If there is to be a sweeping, I will try, Madame, to be on the broomstick's side."

In the morning of the 1st of December, Baron DE LAHRVILLE asked M. DE MORNY for tickets of admission to the Chamber, for the debates of the M. M. DE MORNY gave him the tickets, and said, with a smile: "If you should be refused admittance, let me know of it." The visitors retired soon from the salons. At 11 o'clock, the Prince, M. MOCQUART, Count MORNY, M. DE MAUPAS, M. DE ST. ARNAUD were closeted. They were the only ones who took part at that last and decisive conference. (M. VERON is very poor in details respecting this conference. In fact he tells us nothing.) The Prince closed the consultation. M. DE MORNY, addressing his colleagues, said: "It is, of course, understood, gentlemen, that we risk our furs." "Mine is pretty much used," said M. MOCQUART, "and I have not much to lose."

The Prince, then, went to sleep, having given orders to be waked at 5 o'clock in the morning, or even during the night, if need be.

Second December, 1851.

Translated from the same.

The Socialist sections are to start at 10 o'clock in the evening. The principal wards for barricades, are the suburbs of the Temple, Marceau, Saint Antoine, Carriere-du-Trône. The convocation is for 10; at quarter to eleven each section will be at its post. The munitions are portable hand-shells. The 44th (regiment I suppose) is expected to join them; 300 persons will follow them, with the cry: *Vive la République sociale*, and no pretendent! They intend to strike the alarm bell; the strings are cut in several churches. The night will be very serious and decisive. There is an intention to march on the Prefecture of Police. Have some guns at my disposition; I shall ask for them when wanted.

P. S.—Your troops are in want of provision on several points; it is often by such absence of comfort that the troops are disposed to falter, (the brigade of General FOREY.) They are going to strike the bells. I gave orders to have the belfries occupied.

THE PREFECT OF POLICE TO THE MINISTER OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

DEC. 2—*3 o'clock.*—Here in the watchword sent by the delegates to all sections: "Everybody has to appear this evening in the faubourgs Saint Antoine and Temple. LEDRU ROLLIN, CAUSSIDIÈRE, and MALGINI will be in Paris to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock at the latest. We must have no illusions; the great battle of 1852 is to be fought out in December, 1851." I am informed the Prince DE JOINVILLE is debarking at Cherbourg, while his brothers will try to enter France on other points. Cherbourg is this to be watched. I am, for my part, to have an eye on the appointments in Paris. MADAME DE MONTIJO is billed; Scheneuze is ready to present her. We will find the resolution of despair in our enemies as soon as they shall have recovered from their first rout. Barricades at the Ecole of Medecin. The Monitor wants work. The representatives of the Rue des Pyramides try to renew their attempts of yesterday to form an assembly. I don't think they are hostile, but I should like to know your views respecting them. MAUPAS.

P. S.—The truth on the situation. The sentiment of the masses is the surest element for prudent and good decisions. Their surveillance is, moreover, the most imperious duty to a Prefect of the Police. I must therefore say that I do not believe the popular sympathies are with us. We do not find enthusiasm anywhere; those who approve us are lukewarm, the good who condemn us are of an incomprehensible rage. The good side of the medal of which I just stated the unfavorable side, be that the army follows and men seem to be disposed on all points to act with intrepidity—we had a proof of that this morning. There is our force and salvation. However pessimist I may appear, I firmly believe in our success.

THE PREFECT OF POLICE TO THE MINISTER.

DEC. 2—*Quarter past 4.*—Barricades are rising in the streets Rambuteau, &c. and carriages have been stopped. MADME DE MONTIJO is, they say, not dead, and leads the movement. They say to arrive on the centre of Gravilliers. The chief point of assemblage is at this hour the Place Saint Marguerite, faubourg Saint Antoine. The troops are already concentrated in the Place Vendôme. The Minister of War is going out. Shall I go to the Tuileries? Shall I go home? Shall I go to the Prefecture? Shall I go to the Elysée? Shall I go to the Place Vendôme? Shall I go to the Place Saint Antoine? Shall I go to the Place Saint Marguerite? Shall I go to the Place Saint Marceau? Shall I go to the Place Saint Jacques? Shall I go to the Place Saint Sulpice? Shall I go to the Place Saint Germain? Shall I go to the Place Saint Lazare? Shall I go to the Place Saint Denis? Shall I go to the Place Saint Ouen? Shall I go to the Place Saint Cloud

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, with or without wine, in a private family, on reasonable terms, in a desirable locality. Apply at No. 31 Warren-st., Brooklyn. Terms cash or credit.

BOARDING.—Accomodated suite of rooms may be had with board, in a private family, at No. 12 Hudson-st., near Broadway. Gas, bths, &c. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Six or seven young men can be accommodated with board, at No. 346 West 16th-st., near 8th-av. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms. Apply at No. 676 Greenwich-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Desirable position, overlooking one of the largest and most gardens in the city, about three minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Married or single gentlemen can obtain rooms with board; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 66 State-st., near Henry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—At No. 128 Schermerhorn-st., between Bowrm and Smith-sts., Pleasant rooms with board, for family or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; the house contains no other lodgers; and is pleasantly located, as any in Brooklyn, from 15 to 18 minutes' walk from the Ferries.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Four gentlemen, or four gentlemen and wife, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at No. 80 Atlantic-st., ten to fifteen minutes' walk of the ferries. House new and pleasantly situated.

BOARD NO. 7 COLLEGE PLACE.—The house noticed as to board on WEDNESDAY, April 18, Franklin and Greenwich Sources of Amusement, Sunset and delightful rooms, will choose call until then at No. 44 Pineapple-st., in the front basement. Home open day and evening. Apply early.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—One of the best Dinners and best locations in the city, two minutes' walk from two Ferries. A gentleman and lady, or a few single gentlemen, can obtain good rooms by applying at No. 18 South 5th-st., corner of 2d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain very fine rooms with partial board in a pleasant location, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 4 Sackett-st. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board, in a genteel private family, near the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Address E., Box No. 146, Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at No. 8 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms and board, with a gentleman, a few minutes' walk from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A young gentleman of the highest respectability, without any connection in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders, and in a group in the modern improvements, are about 18th-st., and 4th-av. Name office but the above need apply. Terms from $4 to $5 per week, cash arranged. Address A., Box No. 1,000, lower Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—For the family of a clergyman, for one or two weeks, in a healthy and pleasant location, within 25 miles of New-York. Address MORTIMER, Box No. 1,128 Post-Office, New-York, stating terms and other particulars.

BOARD WANTED.—By a young gentleman in Brooklyn, between Pierrepont and Congress-sts. Address Box No. 2,000 Post-Office, prepaid.

BOARD.—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant apartments and good board in a private family, on the ground floor; the rooms would be let with board to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Canal-st., near Grand-st., New-York.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—In Jericho, Long Island, 30 min. from Broadway, 1st miles from Jericho Village. Rooms and convenient board, 1877 Jericho Turnpike, Jamaica, or of Mr. D. K. HALL, No. 161 Chatham-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—For two families, Cottage, or in all four green parts. Address, stating terms (open, 3 to 14 miles), and if pure water, &c., Box No. 1,000 Post-Office. Location must be within one or two hours of the City by steamboat or railroad. Address, with references and particulars, post-paid, H., Box No. 1,128, New-York Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, in cellar or basement, either furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a private family, on the Hudson, opposite Cedar Cliff, Cold water, gas, bath, &c. Good references will be required. Apply at No. 21 East 27th-st.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 216 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Breakfast and dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, in a desirable location, by applying at No. 38 Warren-st., Brooklyn. Terms cash or credit.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain very fine rooms with partial board in a pleasant location, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 4 Sackett-st. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board, in a genteel private family, near the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Address E., Box No. 146, Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at No. 8 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms and board, with a gentleman, a few minutes' walk from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A young gentleman of the highest respectability, without any connection in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders, and in a group in the modern improvements, are about 18th-st., and 4th-av. Name office but the above need apply. Terms from $4 to $5 per week, cash arranged. Address A., Box No. 1,000, lower Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—For the family of a clergyman, for one or two weeks, in a healthy and pleasant location, within 25 miles of New-York. Address MORTIMER, Box No. 1,128 Post-Office, New-York, stating terms and other particulars.

BOARD WANTED.—By a young gentleman in Brooklyn, between Pierrepont and Congress-sts. Address Box No. 2,000 Post-Office, prepaid.

BOARD.—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant apartments and good board in a private family, on the ground floor; the rooms would be let with board to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Canal-st., near Grand-st., New-York.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—In Jericho, Long Island, 30 min. from Broadway, 1st miles from Jericho Village. Rooms and convenient board, 1877 Jericho Turnpike, Jamaica, or of Mr. D. K. HALL, No. 161 Chatham-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—For two families, Cottage, or in all four green parts. Address, stating terms (open, 3 to 14 miles), and if pure water, &c., Box No. 1,000 Post-Office. Location must be within one or two hours of the City by steamboat or railroad. Address, with references and particulars, post-paid, H., Box No. 1,128, New-York Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, in cellar or basement, either furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a private family, on the Hudson, opposite Cedar Cliff. Cold water, gas, bath, &c. Good references will be required. Apply at No. 21 East 27th-st.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can find desirable rooms, in a private family, at No. 19 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house has the modern improvements. No lodgers in the house.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—An elegant suite of rooms, with board, may be obtained by persons wishing superior accommodations in one of the most delightful locations, overlooking the Sources of Amusement and ferry. Apply at Carroll place, 7 doors east of Court-st., or address, P. P., this office. Terms moderate.

ROOM WANTED.—A single gentleman wishes a room and board, permanent, in New-York or Brooklyn, on or near the line of a Sixth-avenue Stage. Terms must be moderate. Best of references given and required. Address M., Times Office, stating terms.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOARDING.—Can be made by applying at No. 128 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Two rooms now vacant, suitable for single gentlemen.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—Rooms will be ready before the 1st of May, in a private family, with board, in single or unfurnished, and central location. Apply at No. 16 12th-st., near the 2d-av.; terms can be ascertained, and full references.

ROOMS WITH GOOD BOARD.—May be obtained in a family consisting of two persons, by applying at No. 60 2d-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and single rooms may be had at No. 346 Greenwich-st., near Warren-place.

141 NINTH-STREET.—Third door east of Broadway, furnished rooms, in suites or separate. Also, front parlor, with breakfast, if required. Also, furnished rooms at No. 4 College-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Residing in a pleasant and healthy part of Williamsburg, would like to accommodate two children, from four to five years of age, with board and good care, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 20 Sackett-st., near Graham-av.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD.—May be obtained for single or single gentlemen at No. 104 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Rev. J. L. G. McKOWN, A. M., Principal. This school is located for both sexes, in beautiful and healthy village of Cooperstown, Otsego County. The annual term of twenty-four weeks commences on the 1st of May. Pupils can be received at any time. The annual catalogue of the Institute, containing a full description of the course of study, the terms, &c., may be had on applying to the principal, or to Mr. JAMES KIDD, No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York. Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y., April 2, 1855.

For circulars and further information and references, apply at the office of the Institute, No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York.

MISS WHITING'S.—Family Boarding School for Young Ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence its fifteenth session on MONDAY, April 23, 1855. Miss Whiting will be happy to receive a few young ladies as boarders.

MUSICAL.—A lady residing in town, West side, wishes to introduce her daughter, of 14, to a lady of the same age, who is an amiable and accomplished young lady, and would like to have her with her for a few weeks. Address MUSIC, Daily Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A lady residing in Paris, and visiting Europe, in a very pleasant and healthy part of the city, desires to choose a few children to accompany her over. At present she is supplied with a lady who has been with her over. As she is very limited number, this is an unusual opportunity for those who may need a mother's care and the refined attention of a thoroughly competent teacher. Full particulars may be obtained by applying personally or by letter to No. 20 WEST 8-st., second door, front office.

READING INSTITUTE.—READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, Connecticut. No. 20 Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. We refer to the following persons: Ab. M. Morgans, No. 32 Market-st.; Sayre & Brother, No. 19 Park Row; Gen. Jas. Pearson, Pearl-st.; Hon. W. Wall, No. 288 Front-st.; Hon. B. Davis, No. 48 Beaver-st.; Hon. Lyman Tuttle, No. 114 Duane-st. Catalogues may be obtained of C. AMES, No. 8 Wall-st. E. SANFORD, Principal.

DANBURY INSTITUTE, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS T. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, assisted by Rev. JOHN B. VAN COURT. This institution has attained great a position for good scholarship and high moral tone, as not to be surpassed in this country. Officers or students can be addressed at the Metropolitan Hotel, Mesars. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway. Military and gymnastic exercises form a regular part of the course, without extra charge.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Danbury, Conn., Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. The Summer term commences the 1st of May, consisting of twenty-two weeks. For circulars with references and terms apply to W. T. PINKNEY, President of the Astor Ins. Co., No. 97 Cedar-st., New-York; C. C. WELLS, No. 115 Franklin-st.; or C. H. ROAGE, Esq., at Dunning & Nixon's, No. 51 Park-place, New-York.

THE ACCORDEON AND CONCERTINA.—A Theory by Prof. GAMBLE, upon a new and easy system, by which no one could fail learning the elements of vocal music. Lessons given at his residence, No. 16 9th-st., or at that of his pupils, at any hour of the day or evening. N. B.—Accordeons and Concertinas carefully repaired or tuned into any particular key. A liberal allowance made to the trade.

THE COMFORTS OF HOME.—And a superior education, combined with all the advantages, may be secured at No. 115 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. The intellectual culture of the pupils is advanced with the utmost diligence under the superintendence of an experienced lady, assisted by Professors and Parisian governess. To young ladies wishing to combine the quality of teachers, this offers peculiar advantages, on moderate terms.

A TEACHER OF CLASSICS AND MATHEMATICS, of ten years' experience in the profession, and a class, compel out to instruct in sound, intellectual and physical science, and in Belles Lettres, wishes an engagement in a gentleman's family or seminary, or would assume the principalship of an academy or school. Could go out of the United States. Address ALEX. NELSON, Unionville Post-Office, New-York.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, EAST BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—AUGUSTINE HART, A. M., Principal; number limited to fifteen. Circulars and further particulars may be obtained of H. C. HART, No. 3 Cortlandt-st.; O. ONERY, No. 4 Cortlandt-st.; R. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 128 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, at Bridgeport.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., &c.—PAINE, No. 187 Grand-st., and No. 4 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, receives pupils this week at $10, for a full, unlimited course of private instruction in double entry book-keeping. Ladies private writing classes, twelve lessons, $5; including stationery. Rooms open day and evening. Apply early.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ONE DOLLAR.—Mr. Gold, of Brooklyn, Houston-st., will receive a few more pupils this week, at only $10 for a full, unlimited course in double entry, and one dollar for the entire good practical book keeper. Private seats THIS DAY without extra charge. Ladies' Special Writing Class, $1 50; Gentlemen's, $2.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—A family boarding school for young ladies, pleasantly located in the beautiful village of Fair Haven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. The School is now in its fourth year. Next term begins 26th of April. Circulars at SHEPHARDS' Bookstore, No. 139 Fulton-st., or address THOS. G. SLOAN, Principal, Fair Haven.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—SPRING INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. The next session of this institution will commence on May 1. Circulars may be obtained at WILCOX'S U. S. School Agency, No. 323 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing the Principal, DAVID E. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

CHAS. L. DAVIS, Vice-Principal.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. The next term will commence May 1. A small number of vacancies only remained. Circulars may be had of D. SHERMAN, No. 346 Pearl-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principal.

ASHLAND HALL.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The twenty-eighth semi-annual session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2, continue 22 weeks. Circulars at Mr. WILLETS, No. 187 Broadway, and on application by mail or otherwise to DAVID A. FRAME, Principal.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—The next term of this institution will commence on Tuesday, 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. REVAN, Esq., No. 128 Water-st., New-York, and for particulars address JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Principal.

BELLPORT, L. I., April 2, 1855.

OAK HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn., Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal. The summer session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars containing particulars may be had at the bookstores of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE.—Long Island, is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for full course, $150 a year. Circulars may be had by mail, or may be had of Mr. BROWN, No. 346 Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN UNDER NINE YEARS OF AGE.—Mrs. E. S. DAY, No. 44 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., long a successful instructress of the young, will take into her family a few children to board and educate. Number limited to eight. Will move into the new house, No. 42, on the 1st May.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Stamford, Conn., R. D. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer term commences May 1. Circulars containing particulars may be had at RAYNOR'S bookstore, No. 79 Bowery, or by addressing the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 113 st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 108 Macdougal-st.)

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS, called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Sixth House, 35-av. entrance. Complement 30, in each of two departments. Training thorough, systematic and elegant.

INSURANCE.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 191 Broadway, Tribune Building.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks on and from any part of the United States, Island and ocean, or on and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property against vessels and hazards.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards,	Wm. M. Bliss,	J. W. Mason,
Augustus Gaudy,	W. H. Mellen,	Geo. H. Atkins,
C. B. Milligan,	W. H. Murdock,	F. A. Byrne,
Edwin Thorn,	Robert Bartman,	Edward Barnard,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	A. Wagner,	Thos. B. Bates,
Wm. M. Richards,	A. S. Barnes,	Richard Patrick,
E. D. Morgan,	Alfred Edwards,	Arthur Leary,
G. D. Gillespie,	J. R. Hardick,	Jas. Lee,
William Kent,	Byron Sherman,	Thos. Kirk,
C. Beckham,	John J. Haines,	Theo. McNamee,
L. F. Morris,	Benjamin Brown,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LEGGNEY, Vice President.
BENJ. A. GREENHOUSE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 89 Barclay-st., cor. College-place.

AT AN ELECTION held on Monday, the 2d instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year:

TRUSTEES.

Saml. D. Bruce,	James English,	G. W. Brainard,
Wm. H. Benedict,	Henry B. Dunham,	Isaac N. Seymour,
Maverick Wood,	George W. Welch,	S. H. Van Allen,
A. F. Lorrain,	James E. Place,	F. Gordon,
Aaron Olyvell,	Jas. Lenox,	Robert L. Stevens,
Edward Ellsworth,	Jas. A. Patterson,	Nathan T. Higbie,
Orlando Hunt,	G. V. Colclough,	Jno. D'Hauteville,
Joseph Moore,	W. W. Campbell,	Daniel C. Hyde,
Benjamin H. White,	Robert J. Colles,	F. L. Dodge,
Chas. Denison, Jr.,	C. H. Lillendahl,	Aaron Clark,
John Armstrong,	S. H. Howell,	Albert A. Martin,
James E. Brush,	J. R. Bartlemeier,	Jas. M. Hoagland,
B. G. Clarke,	Spencer Hopkins,	Benj. W. Rumsey,
	C. Seguine,	

INSPECTORS.

Andrew Hall,	David M. Ross,	Samuel J. Archer,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENJAMIN H. REUSH, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—INCORPORATED IN 1824.—Office No. 42 Pine, near corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—The Company having their capital, surplus, and income all safely invested, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Frederic F. Barnum
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas. A. Lamb,
John A. Kennedy,	Jas. F. Vengerdin,	Isaac Carll,
Wm. Orcutt,	N. F. Wyckoff,	Thos. F. Cowperthwait,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bryan,
H. Gerstenbergen,	Andrew Freeborn,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gillilan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM T. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., 4th Ward, 24th, 1854. The Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $200,000, with a new class of risks, and secure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Nath. F. Cornell,
Rich. A. Keeling,	Peter L. Tiers,	Henry H. Harvey,
Joseph Maxy,	T. C. Chardavoine,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Wood,	Wm. C. Walker,
Jos. V. Corlies,	Elisha Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pennell,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. May.

GEO. T. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, $100,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICE,
No. 22 William-st., and No. 112 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. WESSELS, Secretary.

THE OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Has been expanded, with a capital of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars ($400,000.) A. EDWARDS, President. JAMES VAN BUREN, Secretary, with a Board of Directors, embracing many of our commercial business men. Office, for the present, at No. 46 Wall-st.

The Company have taken the rooms recently vacated by the Courier and Enquirer, No. 19 Wall-st., which they will occupy as soon as the premises are completed.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 35 Wall-st., Corner of Nassau-st.

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

HUGH LAING, President.
JACOB E. ALSOP, Jr., Secretary.
JOHN MASON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, this day, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, in one lot, the following property:

ON 61st-STREET.—The two 2-story, basement and attic brick houses, lot 18 feet 4 inches in front, by 100 feet deep, with court yards in front, leaving all the modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner.

ON 7TH-AVENUE.—The desirable 4-story brick house, No. 346 and 348 7th-av. Lot 37 feet 6 inches by 80 feet 8 inches.

ON 10TH-STREET.—The 4-story double brick house, No. 464 East 10th-st. Lot 50 feet by 84 feet.

ON 10TH-STREET AND 10TH-STREET.—Three six beautifully painted lots on 10th-st., 100 feet west of 7th-av., being 18 feet front on each street, and situate in the immediate neighborhood of other fine improvements.

ON 52d-STREET.—The desirable lot on 52d-st., 225 feet east of 7th-av., 25 feet by 92 feet.

LEE-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—The 2-story, basement and attic cottage marble front brick house, corner of Rodney and Lee-av., finished with marble mantels, cornices, &c. Lot 25 by 75.

Also, the fourth and fifth houses from the corner in the Lee row, finished same as the above described corner house. Lots each 18 by 75. These houses are situate within less than ten minutes' walk from the Peck-slip Ferry.

A large portion of the purchase money of all the above property may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Terms of sale and plans of the property can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 31 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, April 17 and 18, at 10 o'clock, at the extensive warerooms of Messrs. MCGRAW & ALLENDORPH, No. 402 Broadway, embracing the whole of their costly and elaborately carved furniture of the latest and most approved styles now in use. We invite our customers and the public to view this really beautiful and valuable collection previous to the sale, and they can rest assured that the sale will be peremptory, as they are closing their warehouse. Hotel proprietors, country merchants, and those about refurnishing first class houses, would profit by attending this sale. Every facility will be afforded for examining the goods prior to the day. Articles purchased at this sale can remain in the store until the 1st of May. The stock consists in part, viz.: 30 superb richly decorated and enameled chamber suites, of the latest fashionable and popular patterns; 100 richly inlaid rosewood parlor furniture, on seats in muslin, of the latest styles and designs; carved rosewood parlor mirrors; mirror doors and panels; chamber furniture, elaborately carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, with marble tops; also mahogany and walnut chamber furniture to match; together with half furniture of every description and style, including marble top washstands, hall tables, with and without marble tops, hall chairs, &c.; together with a large assortment of plain furniture, viz.: mahogany tête-à-têtes, armchairs, rockers, divans, ottomans, card tables, side tables, and mahogany extension dining tables, cornices, mirrors, music stands, fancy tables, light-stands, &c. Catalogues now ready.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 20 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.:

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Superb Wilton carpets, suites of corresponding parlor furniture, covered in damask and gold brocatelle, consisting of sofas, lounges, easy chairs, and six parlor chairs, carved rosewood marble-top centre and pier tables, rosewood console, chairs, elegant French plate pier glasses, brocatelle and lace window curtains, carved chandeliers and brackets, elegant China, bronze and French mantel and starge ornaments, elegant rosewood piano-forte.

BEDROOM.—Velvet tapestry and Brussels carpets, carved black walnut bedsteads, wardrobes and washstands, marble-top dressing tables, marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, lounges, rocking-chairs and lounging chairs, covered in brocatelle to suit or to match, suites of enameled and painted marble-top cottage bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, fine table and toilet sets, &c.; velvet stair carpet, silver plated stair-rods, English oil cloth, carved oak, hat stand and hall chairs, mahogany extension dining table, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, sideboard, china dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, silver plated ware, fine table linen, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, fine hair carpets, oil cloth on basement and kitchen, nearly new, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture. The above furniture is but little used, and all made to order by Newhouse.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY R. H. LEEDS & CO.—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 140 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., consisting of rich laminated rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, splendid rosewood pianos, seven-octave "Harmony" with stool and cover; elegant rosewood parlor furniture in maroon and green satin brocatelle; two reception chairs, in crimson and white mahogany; marble top and enameled chamber furniture; fine hair mattresses, feather beds, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oilcloth, splendid artistic bronze chandeliers and brackets, Mottahedy teasets, Bohemian kitchen range, with copper boiler and the usual assortment of kitchen utensils.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ABOVE—In the adjoining house, No. 6 Remsen-st., at about 1 o'clock P. M., a large and general assortment of mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, consisting of rosewood pianos, feather beds, bedding, carpets, oilcloths, with the usual kitchen furniture. Catalogues of the above at the salerooms.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday, April 17, at 10 o'clock, all the furniture contained in the house No. 14 Wooster-st., near Canal-st., comprising sofas, tête-à-têtes, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, bedsteads, mattresses, pillows, beds and bedding, mahogany and cane-seat chairs, marble top centre, side and card tables, extension and dining tables, oval mirrors, oil paintings, engravings, Bronzed ornaments, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., all of which will be sold without reserve, and goods must be removed to-day.

Also, at 12 o'clock, all the furniture contained in the house No. 16 West-st., comprising a general assortment.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 19 Nassau-st., large and valuable sale of wines, brandies, rum, &c., all of a high order, the property of an importer retiring from business, consisting of pure Juice Madeira, 1820; white port, 1834; Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe, Lisbon, Sherry, Claret, Champagne, Amontillado, Graham port, Hermitage, Cognac, 1830; old Otard, 1820; old Erskine brandy, 1808; Jamaica rum, old Monongahela whisky. The above are all of the first class in cases, pints and quarts, and are offered without reserve. Can be examined on morning of sale. It will be a good opportunity for families to supply themselves with really good articles and which can be depended upon.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Jr., Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Crosby-st., household furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, consisting in part of a rosewood cottage bedstead, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top bureaus, mahogany marble-top centre, side and card tables, large French plate pier glasses, oil paintings, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, door do., hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, fine and damask window curtains, window shades, Sevres, China, glass and silver-plated ware, very handsome engraved and frosted, together with an assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 402 West-11th-st., near 8th-av. Household furniture and mahogany piano forte, made by Holder of New-York; gilt frame mirror, Brussels and ingrain carpet, tête-à-tête, centre tables, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, several fine mahogany French bedsteads, one cane, fine hair mattresses, door carpet, window curtains, &c. Also, the usual variety of kitchen furniture. Together with the usual variety of household furniture. Particulars in Courier and Enquirer. A cash deposit will be required from all purchasers.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOMES FOR SALE.—On TUESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, front of R. H. LEEDS & CO.'S store, No. 19 Nassau-st., one of the best and most desirable locations in the City, the following valuable lots, viz.:

ON 10th-STREET.—The 2-story, basement and attic brick house, with court yards in front, leaving all the modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner.

ON 7TH-AVENUE.—The desirable 4-story brick house, No. 346 and 348 7th-av. Lot 37 feet 6 inches by 80 feet 8 inches.

ON 10TH-STREET.—The 4-story double brick house, No. 464 East 10th-st. Lot 50 feet by 84 feet.

ON 10TH-STREET AND 10TH-STREET.—Three six beautifully painted lots on 10th-st., 100 feet west of 7th-av., being 18 feet front on each street, and situate in the immediate neighborhood of other fine improvements.

ON 52d-STREET.—The desirable lot on 52d-st., 225 feet east of 7th-av., 25 feet by 92 feet.

LEE-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—The 2-story, basement and attic cottage marble front brick house, corner of Rodney and Lee-av., finished with marble mantels, cornices, &c. Lot 25 by 75.

Also, the fourth and fifth houses from the corner in the Lee row, finished same as the above described corner house. Lots each 18 by 75. These houses are situate within less than ten minutes' walk from the Peck-slip Ferry.

A large portion of the purchase money of all the above property may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Terms of sale and plans of the property can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 31 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

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BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 402 West-11th-st., near 8th-av. Household furniture and mahogany piano forte, made by Holder of New-York; gilt frame mirror, Brussels and ingrain carpet, tête-à-tête, centre tables, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, several fine mahogany French bedsteads, one cane, fine hair mattresses, door carpet, window curtains, &c. Also, the usual variety of kitchen furniture. Together with the usual variety of household furniture. Particulars in Courier and Enquirer. A cash deposit will be required from all purchasers.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday, April 17, at 10 o'clock, all the furniture contained in the house No. 14 Wooster-st., near Canal-st., comprising sofas, tête-à-têtes, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, bedsteads, mattresses, pillows, beds and bedding, mahogany and cane-seat chairs, marble top centre, side and card tables, extension and dining tables, oval mirrors, oil paintings, engravings, Bronzed ornaments, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., all of which will be sold without reserve, and goods must be removed to-day.

Also, at 12 o'clock, all the furniture contained in the house No. 16 West-st., comprising a general assortment.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 19 Nassau-st., large and valuable sale of wines, brandies, rum, &c., all of a high order, the property of an importer retiring from business, consisting of pure Juice Madeira, 1820; white port, 1834; Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe, Lisbon, Sherry, Claret, Champagne, Amontillado, Graham port, Hermitage, Cognac, 1830; old Otard, 1820; old Erskine brandy, 1808; Jamaica rum, old Monongahela whisky. The above are all of the first class in cases, pints and quarts, and are offered without reserve. Can be examined on morning of sale. It will be a good opportunity for families to supply themselves with really good articles and which can be depended upon.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY R. H. LEEDS & CO.—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 140 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., consisting of rich laminated rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, splendid rosewood pianos, seven-octave "Harmony" with stool and cover; elegant rosewood parlor furniture in maroon and green satin brocatelle; two reception chairs, in crimson and white mahogany; marble top and enameled chamber furniture; fine hair m

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1855.

To Correspondents.

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The Right of Search, and the Right of Visit.

Once in awhile a journal is found to defend the course of the Spanish Gulf cruisers, in bringing to and forcibly "visiting" our merchants ships, upon the ground that such visits are necessary to enable the "Police of the Seas" to ascertain whether a vessel carrying the United States flag at her fore is entitled so to do. They who thus hold, tell us that a Police of the Seas is a mockery unless this right of visit is conceded, and characterize the arguments on the opposite side mere "lying pretenses," under cover of which to get up a war with Spain. There is little danger in differing with those who substitute epithets, and vulgar assaults upon motives, for argument in the discussion of so important a question as this. It would be sufficient answer to recall the fact that the practice of our Government through all our past history has repudiated everything like the *right* of a foreign cruiser to visit our merchant-ships. The right of "approach" and the right to "hail" is universally admitted, if the approaching vessel can get near enough; but that does not and cannot involve the right to stop or detain the vessel to be hailed for that purpose. The *privilege* of visiting a ship may be accorded by the ship to be visited or not, just as the master of a house may accept or decline the visit of his neighbor. It might be rude to decline the visit, but nobody would question the right of a boor to do even that.

"Forcible visit!" The terms involve a contradiction. "Visits" are not forced; and whenever one ship sends a ball across the bow of another, and compels her to stop in her course, and have her papers examined, at the penalty of additional shots which may be less innocent in their consequences, the Right of Search is clearly asserted. The doctrine which the advocates of the right to visit preach, is precisely that which England has put forth on several occasion, and which we resolutely resisted, until our view of the question was practically conceded. This issue was very explicitly made between the United States and Great Britain many years ago, in a case familiar to all our readers. We had agreed with other nations in denouncing the African Slave trade as piracy; and we were called upon to unite with several of the principal maritime Powers of Europe, in an agreement for the mutual search of each other's ships, with the view of ascertaining whether they were engaged in the Slave trade or not; and we refused so to do, for reasons fully and forcibly set forth by Mr. ADAMS, in his able correspondence with Mr. CANNING.

But the British Government, subsequently, in carrying out its treaty arrangements with other powers, undertook to board and examine such vessels carrying the American flag as were "suspected" of being slavers. Our Government remonstrated at once, and a diplomatic correspondence ensued. It will be seen that this case is precisely parallel to that of the *El Dorado*. The Spaniards *suspected* the latter (so they say) of being a fillibuster, so they overhauled her to ascertain the fact; and the British Government, through Lord PALMERSTON, in the case cited above, urged precisely the argument by which the *El Dorado* outrage is attempted to be sustained. A distinction was then attempted to be made between the Right of Search and the Right of forcible visit; but our Government was unyielding, Great Britain conceded the point, and her practice ever since has admitted the justice of our position.

WHEATON—the most generally acknowledged authority on International law—our own WEBSTER, CASS, RIVES, and BUCHANAN, the justly celebrated Lord STOWELL, Mr. DUPONCEAU, JARED SPARKS, and many others, not necessary to mention, have repudiated, absolutely, this right of visitation, and presented arguments quite conclusive of the subject. They declare the right of visit and the right of search to be identical; and this question is one of so much importance and interest at this time that we earnestly commend a few brief extracts from some of them to the careful attention of the reader. Mr. WEBSTER, writing to Mr. EVERETT, then Minister at London, under date of March 28, 1843, thus forcibly presents the true doctrine:

"The British Government, then, supposes that the right of visit and the right of search are essentially distinct in their nature, and that this difference is well known and generally acknowledged; that the difference between them exists in their different objects and purposes—one, the visit, having for its object nothing but to ascertain the nationality of the vessel; the other, the search, by an inquisition not only into the nationality of the vessel, but the nature and object of her voyage, and the true ownership of the cargo.

"The Government of the United States, on the other hand, maintains that there is no such well-known and acknowledged, nor indeed any broad and generic, difference between what has been usually called visit and what has been usually called search; that the right of visit, to be effectual, must mean in the end to include search; and thus to exercise in peace an authority which the law of nations only allows in time of war. If such well-known distinction exists, where are the proofs of it? What shades of authority on common law, what adjudications in courts of admiralty, what public treaties, recognize it? No such recognition has presented itself to the Government of the United States; but, on the contrary, it understands that public writers, courts of law, and solemn treaties, have, for two centuries, used the words 'visit' and 'search' in the same sense." * * * * * *

"On the whole, the Government of the United States, while it has not conceded a mutual right of visit or search, as has been done by the parties to the Ashburton Treaty of December, 1842, does not admit that, by the law and practice of nations, there is any such thing as a right of visit, distinguished by well-known rules and definitions from the right of search."

Mr. WEBSTER boldly demanded an authority for the doctrine asserted formerly by Great Britain, and now by Spain; but it was not forthcoming. Lord STOWELL, on the contrary, asserts that "no authority can be found which gives the right of visitation or interruption over the vessels and the navigation of other States on the high seas, except what the right of war gives to belligerents against neutrals."

Mr. CALHOUN, in secret session of the Senate in 1842, in the course of the debate on the Ashburton Treaty, referring to the right of search, said:

"We had long since taken our own stand against it, and had resisted its abuse, as a belligerent right, at the mouth of the cannon. Neither honor nor policy on our part could tolerate its exercise in time of peace, in any form—whether in that of search, as claimed by Lord PALMERSTON, or the less offensive and unreasonable one of visitation, as proposed by his successor, Lord ABERDEEN."

We might cite numerous additional authorities equally as good as these. All of them forbid the admission of the right to visit even where there is reasonable ground for suspicion. Let it not be forgotten, too, that this is *the doctrine we have practiced* as a nation. This is the law as declared by the writers, and by our own statesmen, and as confirmed by consistent observance. Surely, then, the President has no discretion in the premises: it is his solemn duty to defend that law from infraction, at any and every cost: and in every event, no well-judging patriot who studies the subject fairly and in all its bearings, will for a moment consent that this right to visit shall be exercised, as in the case of the *El Dorado*, where there is no just ground of suspicion even that the vessel to be visited is not what she seems. A Police Officer may "bring to" a man on the street whom he has good ground for believing to be a highway robber; but if, upon the vague and undefined suspicion that there is a highway robber somewhere in the United States, he were to arrest and examine each man he met on Wall-street who wore an honest face, he would be likely to find himself under arrest in short order; and the plea would avail him little on his defence, that he suspected there was a robber somewhere, and so arrested gentlemen at random, in the hope of finding something to verify his suspicions!

This is exactly the case of the *El Dorado* and the Spaniards. The latter have an undefined suspicion that fillibusters are abroad: and so, without the slightest evidence individualizing the suspicion, or directing it on any particular vessel, they *compel* our regular well known mail steamer, peacefully pursuing her way on the high seas, to come to and await a search, modestly termed however, a "forcible visit"! Before that sort of thing is tolerated and justified, we sincerely trust some of those who advocate its propriety, will at least attempt to answer the arguments of WEBSTER, STOWELL and others we have cited above.

Can the Maine Law be Enforced Here?

Meet a man from the Rural Districts of the State, and so soon as he has asked after the health of the folks at home, straightway forthcomes the query—"Can you enforce the Maine Law in New-York City?" There is a general marveling on this point. The sentiment prevails that out in the country, where most men go to Church on Sunday, and live moral lives, it will be easy to sustain the law and inflict penalties upon transgressors. While, as to the City, so much has been said of the corruption of Justice, and the rampancy of vice,—the "fancy men" are reported as so overpowering, and rowdyism as so omnipotent, that probably not one in ten of the people believed it possible to stop by law the sale of rum. There should not be forgotten one fact, however, and an important one it is—that in a farming village each man knows each other; and if one there, who has borne a passably good name, violates the law, it comes exceedingly hard to inflict the law's penalties. It literally divides families and rends communities, and the wounds made do not heal to the end of the next generation. If a hoary-headed liquor-seller should stand out in defiance of the law, and should chance to be thrust into the county jail, it is pronounced by all the people who do not particularly interest themselves in maintaining the dignity and majesty of law, an outrage and a great shame. And then there is great danger of a reaction that will utterly confound the prosecutors, and leave the place less protected than before. But in the City no vender may expect to escape because he has a host of cousins, or has always paid his debts, or gone regularly to church. When the offence is charged, there is no fear that men will refuse to swear truly lest they should be troubled to get their groceries except by driving to the next village, and, when proved, there will be no strong tide of pity for the hard fate of the transgressor; nor is the sheriff or jailor likely to relax his vigilance because he has a patriarch of his youth or a friend of his father's under guard. In all these respects it will be easier for the law to find its enforcement here than elsewhere.

But, thinks our rural friend, it will be impossible to overrule the heavy importers. Such wealth and princely consequence are not going to knock under to our five-sixth-country Legislature's behests so readily. They will raise large sums of money, and buy up opinions and retain lawyers of the first distinction, and be sure they will batter down the walls that offer resistance to their outraged sentiment. Such confidence reminds us of "a fine old Whig" on Long Island—"Uncle John" everybody called him—who sold liquor all his lifetime, except on wintry days, when the liquor (which was said to be pretty highly watered) sometimes *froze* in the casks. The Liquor law had been passed in Massachusetts, and "Uncle John" was often annoyed with the prophecy that in a year or two even the State of Long Island would suffer a similar enactment. "Wait a while, wait a while," said the old man—"we haven't heard yet from DANIEL WEBSTER. He'll speak yet and pronounce it unconstitutional. Just wait a while." Soon the news came that Mr. WEBSTER had been retained by the liquor-interest, and he made his great argument. But the Court decided adversely, that the law was entirely constitutional. We hastened to tell our esquire uncle the news. "What!" said he, in amazement, "the Supreme Court decided against DANIEL WEBSTER! What impudence! It can't stand! No such law can hold! Mr. WEBSTER has decided it's unconstitutional,—what have the Courts got to do with it?"

It is even so; the plain written law is stronger than "heavy wholesale dealers." Even as the parvenu courts dared to reverse the opinions of Mr. WEBSTER, and there are impossibilities that "large funds" cannot laugh away.

But another very good reason to expect the honest and faithful enforcement of the law is the declaration which Mayor WOOD conveyed in a message to the people, published in this morning's *Times*. He says:

The act relating to the prohibition of the liquor traffic and consumption is now a law, holding the same position as any other law, and until decided invalid by the Courts, or amended or repealed by the Legislature, should command the same obedience. So far as its execution depends upon me, I have no discretion but to exercise all my power to enforce it. It is unnecessary for me to express an opinion in regard to legislation of this character, or of this law, for whatever that opinion may be, *I cannot without dishonor shrink from a faithful discharge of the trust confided, whatever shall be the personal consequences to myself.*

Mayor WOOD stakes his honor as Chief Magistrate of this City upon a faithful discharge of his duties as an executor of the Maine Law. Greater miracles than the prompt fulfillment of this pledge he has wrought in our midst, and there is no lack of faith in his ability to perform whatever he undertakes, *if the law is clear*. In the light of the City's history since New-Year's Day, a thousand things that *seemed* impossible, now look easy of performance. We unite with his Honor in calling upon all friends of law and order to lend their aid in securing for the new law a fair trial. Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, has pledged himself as strongly as has Mayor WOOD, and every true man should feel bound strongly to endorse these volunteered pledges of our Magistrates. Nor must we fail to remind the rebellious that it is hard to kick against the—law, besides being very expensive. Better go over to Jersey, or still better, to some more reputable calling.

Louis Napoleon in England.

The interchange of personal visits between English sovereigns and the other European rulers, has never been very great. The insular position of England is one cause of this,—the apprehension of conspiracy, revolt and rebellion breaking out in their absence is another. During the long reign of GEORGE III., he had scarcely one kingly visit,—certainly none of a first-class standing,—for though LOUIS XVIII. resided at Hartwell, it was as an exile and *incognito*. In 1814, during the Regency, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia paid a short visit to England. During the seven years' reign of WILLIAM IV., foreign royalty did not enter England—for LEOPOLD of Belgium was English by adoption, naturalization and pension. VICTORIA, who has been eighteen years on the throne, has received a greater succession of royal visitors.

Her Uncle LEOPOLD has been frequently her guest,—his late wife, one of the ORLEANS family, sometimes accompanied him. The King of Prussia paid a visit to VICTORIA, on the occasion of his becoming sponsor to the infant Prince of WALES. LOUIS PHILIPPE, who had long found an asylum in England as an exile, was VICTORIA'S honored guest at Windsor. In 1844 the King of Saxony made a tour through Great Britain,—but so entirely as a private individual, that we doubt whether he ever dined with the Queen. In the same year the late Emperor of Russia volunteered a flying visit,—the King of Hanover followed in 1845. In 1854, the youthful King of Portugal was VICTORIA'S guest,—doubly welcomed, no doubt, as her kinsman also. During the present week, the "Emperor of the French" and his wife are enjoying the hospitality of the Queen of England. It is declared that Her Majesty receives them as a matter of policy, not regard—on compulsion, not by her own free choice.

At all events, the man who, seven years ago, (during the Chartist demonstration,) simply acted as a special constable, returns to England, which he quitted as an adventurer, invested with the sovereign power over a mighty nation, and justly considered by the Queen, the Statesmen, and the People of England, as an ally at once friendly, important, and desirable. The chapter of accidents has made him one of the great notorieties of the time, and we venture to anticipate that, whether VICTORIA gives him a hearty or a ceremonious reception, the masses in London will heartily applaud him, were it for nothing else but the consideration with which the unfortunate British troops in the Crimea have been kindly treated by his officers and soldiers there. The Londoners, as he passes through their streets, will forget *how* he has acquired the power which he possesses, and will only think on the manner in which, as far as Englishmen are concerned, he has exercised it.

Were we disposed to follow the example of the New-York *Tribune*, it would not be difficult (though we fear it might be ludicrous,) to "pile up the agony" in a mock-sentimental comparison, between the visit paid by NICHOLAS of Russia, in 1844, and LOUIS NAPOLEON of France, in 1855. We might say that, when the Czar came, "Queen and subject, Peer and peasant, vied with each other to do him honor," that "women wept and men threw up their hats," when he went to the theatre; and that "within reach of the shout that night, sat another man, (LOUIS NAPOLEON,) in a respectable but not costly lodging, No. 3 King-street, St. James'." These things we might say, but then we should say *what was not true*. The Emperor NICHOLAS was a volunteer, and not an invited guest; he was received most coldly by the masses in London; they remembered that he was blood-stained with the massacres in Poland; the £500 donation which he sent to the Polish ball, was indignantly returned; and the aristocratical members of the Jockey Club, who accepted the piece of plate which he had given, to be run for annually at Ascot Races, were greatly blamed for having done so. In fact, though he scattered presents, money, smiles, and flattery in all directions, the Emperor NICHOLAS was made to feel that he was personally unpopular in England. He promised to repeat the visit—but never cared to do so.

Very possibly, as we are told, "another man" sat in the lodging in King-street at the very time when NICHOLAS was in England. But that other man assuredly was not LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,—and simply for this plain reason: that at that very period *he was in captivity at Ham*. His imprisonment in that fortress commenced in 1840, and did not terminate, by his escape, until May, 1846. Therefore, as LOUIS NAPOLEON does not possess the attributes of Sir BOYLE ROCHE's bird, of "being in two places at one time," it is undeniable that, being locked up in prison, he did not, for he could not, sit in the "respectable but not costly lodging" in London!

We dare say that we shall have very flaming accounts within the next fortnight of the BONAPARTE visit to the GUELPH. However the Queen may feel disposed, or indisposed, to M. BONAPARTE and his wife, he may safely calculate on being well received by the masses of England, who notice events, but do not very closely examine causes.

City Hall Up Town.

A City Hall in Madison-square has found advocates. A majority (Aldermen VOORHIS and WAKEMAN) of a Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen report in favor of the selection of the Square as the site of the new Hall. The Committee state the reason for their decision in a long document which we publish this morning. The arguments produced in favor of the removal are various; evidently intended to exercise an influence upon different classes of the community, and adroitly worked together. It is urged that the City Hall should be placed in the centre of population; that the business portion of the City must gradually extend up town; that merchants who now reside in Brooklyn and the neighboring suburbs, do so because their residences are then near their stores; that the removal of trade and commerce to the upper part of the City would have the effect to draw residents back to town, and so lessen the taxes by increasing the number of taxpayers; that the Canal-boats need not, if the Hall is in Madison-square, go around the Battery; and, finally, that the population forty-five years hence will exceed Five Millions of persons—all of whom will desire to have some sort of connection with those who transact the City's business, financial and otherwise. The Committee, however, do not favor a removal of the Law Courts from their present locality in the Park.

The question of the selection of a site does not necessarily include the plan of the building; so, that while the Committee decline to express any direct opinions, they cannot be justified in recommending any particular project. Their whole endeavor seems to be, to effect a removal of the offices of the Municipal Government to Madison-square. Twenty-third-street has charms for them. The prospective density of population in that region, operates as a strong argument in the minds of the Committee; and so the question, with these gentlemen, turns upon the point whether the *business centre* or the *centre of population* shall govern the selection. We incline to the belief that the Park will be voted for, still.

☞ The affairs of the Institution for the Blind, in this City, have attracted the attention of the Common Council. Last evening, the Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution of inquiry is reference to the number of graduates of that Institution who have become a charge upon the City, in consequence of the cessation of the manufacturing interests of the establishment.

☞ The New-York City organ of the National wing of the Democracy appeared yesterday morning in a neat penny form under the title of the New-York *Daily News*. The editor avows his purpose to advocate the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, just passed by the State Legislature. The *News* succeeds the *National Democrat*, recently a twopenny paper.

Musical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Romeo et Julie" will be given to-night by the members of the German Opera Company. As this will be the last opportunity of hearing these artistes, there will, we hope, be a good attendance. The subscription season closes with this performance. It has, we believe, been successful in a financial point of view, but the artists have had a squabble, and it must come to an end.

EISFELD'S SOIREE.—The Quartette Soiree of Mr. EISFELD to-night at DODWORTHS' rooms must not be overlooked. In excellence it cannot be surpassed.

MRS. ISIDORA CLARK, the American vocalist, gives a grand and excellently arranged Concert to-night, at the Metropolitan Theatre. The programme will be found elsewhere.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Master MALLSTRATT, pupil of MOLLENHAUER, gives a Concert here to-night. Mrs. BOSTWICK, the brothers MOLLENHAUER, JULIUS SEIDE, MATZKA and the Brooklyn Liederkranz assist.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Another splendid house last evening. Opera will be repeated on Wednesday.

A Good Move.

A most excellent rule has recently been made by JOHN GRAY, Esq., Warden of the City Prison. He has adopted a system which prevents the "Tombs" lawyers from entering the Prison cells. Any of the objectionable parties who may have a client within the walls, will be allowed to wait in the reception room, at the first entrance, until the prisoner is brought out by a keeper or a police officer.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Owing to the unpreparedness of counsel to proceed with the causes first on the Calendar for trial in this Court, the business was temporarily suspended. The Court meets again on Wednesday morning.

SUPREME COURT.

NOTICE.—There will be an entire new calendar made up for the May Circuit. Gentlemen must file their notes of issue on or before the 20th day of April in order to secure for their cases their proper place on the calendar.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Brettell vs. Brettell.—Further proof required.

Phillips vs. Sampson.—Motion to vacate arrest denied, without costs.

Woods vs. Thompson.—Order settled and entered.

In the petition of Plastic Paf.—Further proof required.

☞ A barge loaded with lime at Pier No. 6, North River, was almost destroyed by fire last evening.

☞ JOHN S. BAILEY was killed in a descending unit at Stamford, last Tuesday. His clothing caught in a revolving upright shaft.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New York Daily Times.

Spanish Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 16.

Although some of the members of the Cabinet were at first opposed to taking decided steps against Spain, I have the best authority for saying that the Cabinet were unanimous in approval of the instructions to Commodore McCAULEY, drawn up by the President himself, and which were unmistakeably strong.

The French Legation here has intimated that should the United States and Spain engage in hostilities, France would promptly succor Spain.

The Prospect of a War with Spain—Five Cows Killed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 16.

The *Star* denies the story of the *Post* in relation to a war with Spain, and says that Secretary GUTHRIE has written nothing authorizing what has been attributed to him.

Minister DONOE arrived here last night. He sails next week for Madrid.

The *Star* says the Judges of the Court of Claims have arrived.

The mail train from Philadelphia at 2.45 this morning ran on to and killed three cows, between Philadelphia and Baltimore. No cars were thrown off the track. The connecting train between Baltimore and this City also came in collision with and killed two cows, just north of Annapolis Junction. The engine, baggage-crate and two passenger cars were thrown off the track. No person was injured by the accident.

Reciprocity and Navigation at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Monday, April 16.

Large quantities of produce and lumber from Canada are constantly arriving here, showing the good effects of the Reciprocity Treaty. There has already arrived since the opening of navigation, 60,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, and nearly half a million feet of lumber, all of which immense freight trains are conveying forward as fast as possible.

Brick Paper Mill on Fire.

DANSVILLE, Monday, April 16.

The brick paper mill, built by CHESTER BRADLEY and owned in New-York City, was discovered on fire in the cupola about 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, but by the prompt exertions of the firemen and citizens, the fire was checked after destroying the upper part of the mill. The damage is covered by insurance.

The Steamer Arabia Chartered for the Crimea.

BOSTON, Monday, April 16.

The Royal mail steamship *Arabia* has been chartered in England for the Crimea to carry cavalry horses, at one hundred pounds sterling per day, the Government finding the coal.

The New-Orleans Races—Lecompte Beaten.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 14.

In the great four mile race which came off here to-day *Lexington* beat *Lecompte* in one heat: time 7:18½. *Lecompte* barely escaped being distanced. *Lecompte* was then withdrawn.

Railroad Accident.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, April 16.

The Northern mail train was thrown from the track this afternoon, two miles above Franklin, and went down an embankment about twenty-five feet deep. No one was seriously injured. The engine, tender, two baggage, and two passenger cars, went over.

Whole Family Poisoned.

CLYDE, N. H., Monday, April 16.

A family of six individuals were poisoned last night by using arsenic accidentally instead of saleratus in the preparation of biscuit. None of them are dead, but their lives are despaired of.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, April 14.

The steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, was signalized coming up our harbor at 3 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon.

Loss of the Steamer Monarch.

MOBILE, Saturday, April 14.

The steamer *Monarch* sunk in Tombigbee River to-day, and is a total loss. No lives were lost.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 16.

By the arrival of the Southern mail, as late as due, we are in receipt of Texas papers to the 7th inst., but they contain no news of any importance.

The Ohio River—Weather.

PITTSBURG, Monday, April 16.

The river at this point is nine feet deep, and rising. The weather is clear and pleasant.

The Ohio at Wheeling—Freight.

WHEELING, Monday, April 16.

Ten feet four inches in the channel, and rising. Freight is arriving from the West, and is forwarded to the East without delay.

COURT CALENDAR....TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 61, 62, 54 to 61.

SUPREME COURT—*Oyer and Terminer.*—Adjourned to Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 120, 18, 26, 31, 57, 60, 61, 65, 109, 110.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 2055, 1262, 911, 269, 700, 1127, 1601, 1649, 1822, 1845, 1859 to 1865, 1869 to 1871, 1873, 1874.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 321, 247, 13, 201, 413, 2, 478, 468, 500, 515, 463, 584, 302, 519, 521, 69, 594, 530, 527, 530 to 540, 542 to 546, 549 to 558, 153, 1295, 202, 2461, 229, 233, 251, 252, 135, 440.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Thursday. *Part II.*—Nos. 399, 476, 460, 483, 484, 487, 491 to 495, 497, 498.

LONG ISLAND.

Attack on the Sheriff of Kings County and Deputies.

Yesterday morning A. GWYNNE, CHARLES LOTTERP, LUKE DOYLE, JAMES WARD, PETER KELLY, ROBERT COLLINS, GEORGE EDGCOMB, GEORGE MARLOW and JOHN GOTMAN, were brought up a second time before Judge CULVER, of the City Court, Brooklyn, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of obtaining their liberation on bail. The charge against them is for an assault upon Deputy Sheriff HEGEMAN and his Assistants, while they were proceeding to take possession of the premises belonging to the National Oil and American Candle Company at Red Hook Point on Thursday evening last. It appears that the Sheriff held an execution against the Company for $16,658, and that he levied under it upon the premises in question in November last, and has remained in constructive possession, with consent of the Company, and that the sale has been postponed from time to time until Thursday, when the affray took place, in which Mr. Hegeman was severely wounded in the head. Mr. J. S. GWYNNE, who is carrying on business in the premises, and in whose employment the prisoners are, contends that the consent of the Company was unauthorized and the levy fraudulent.

The parties were brought before Judge CULVER on Saturday, and yesterday they were again brought up, when it was agreed to admit them to bail in $500 each to stand an examination.

Effect of the Sunday Law.

The enforcing of the Sunday Law in Williamsburg, in reference to liquor selling, has had the effect of reducing the receipts on the Ferries very materially. On pleasant Sundays the ferry boats were formerly crowded with persons, mostly Germans, who spent a portion of the day at the beer gardens in the Sixteenth Ward. Now, the receipts on Sunday are said to be about $200 less than on Sundays formerly.

Court Intelligence.

The Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced a term yesterday in the City Hall, Brooklyn, before Judge Rockwell and Justices Stryker and Emmons. A Grand Jury was empanelled, and after the usual charge from the Court, retired to their labors. A Petit Jury was empanelled, and the Court adjourned to Wednesday next.

The Circuit was occupied during the day in hearing experte motions. The calendar which will be called to-day embraces a large number of causes, twenty of which will be called each day.

In the City Court, Patrick Blake, indicted for mayhem and convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to 25 days' imprisonment in the County Jail.

The case of John F. Mead, the juror under contempt, was postponed until Wednesday next, at the request of his counsel.

Church Dedication.

On Sunday afternoon the Third Universalist Society's Hall, at Green Point, was dedicated to the service of God by the usual ceremony. Rev. H. B. Ripley delivered the sermon. This new place of worship is on the corner of Franklin and Clinton-streets.

NEW-JERSEY.

Erie Railroad Depot.

The Erie Company have cleared away nearly all the ruins of the late fire at the depot in Jersey City. A small ticket office has been erected for temporary use, and the planking of the passenger gangway has been replaced, so that access to the cars is entirely unobstructed, as usual.

Indignation Meeting.

A meeting of the supporters of Mayor MAYBURY will be held in Jersey City this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Public Square, to express indignation, relative to the decision of the Board of Canvassers in declaring Mr. HILL Mayor, which was done by excepting the returns of the First Ward Judges of Election, in which the 196 ballots were declared defective and thrown out, because Postmaster was spelled Pentmaster. The Judges of Election will also undoubtedly be censured.

Mr. Hill Declines.

SELAH HILL, of Jersey City, issued a card yesterday, in which he declines accepting the office of Mayor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNSON & CO.,
NO. 441 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting a large stock of Clothing, suitable for the approaching season, which they
OFFER AT RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.
Also,
BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 375 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:
Rich velvet carpet, 12½ to 15s. per yard.
Rich tapestry, 6s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6s. per yard.
Three-ply, 5s. to 6s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 4s.
And all other goods equally low.

CHAGRES FEVER IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO TERminate in the most obstinate form of fever and ague. DEBILER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS have been found specially efficacious in this particular form of disease, producing an invigorating, tonic and restorative effect almost instantly. Sold by all dealers, and at the Wholesale Depôt, No. 241 Broadway, by C. D. DEBILER, Agent.

JAMES E. RAY, NO. 108 BOWERY, IMPORTER AND Manufacturer of UNDER GARMENTS AND HOSIERY. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiased approval. Wholesale and retail.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS—WEST-END EMPORIUM.—The light and graceful Hats and Caps of our manufacture continue to receive the encomiums of all who can appreciate a good hat. Call and see.
J. W. KELLOGG, No 128 Canal-st.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 133 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
BERNHARD FABER, Sole Agent.

BOOK-KEEPING.—C. C. MARSH'S METHOD OF teaching this branch is by practice on a counting house. More useful knowledge can be acquired by your, young practice than by four years' lectures. Would you learn Book-keeping, go, then, to C. C. MARSH, No. 562 Broadway, (Appleton Building,) and he will make you keep a set of books at once; he will then prepare you to present, weekly, over your work as you advance, step by step, from book to book, entry to entry, and transactions to transactions.

If you are apt, and have some knowledge of business, four weeks' instruction in this way will suffice—perhaps six or eight weeks; but that time is lessened in proportion with the object. The charge is $25. Let those who cannot avail themselves of this course of practice try the work entitled *Marsh's Course of Book-Keeping*—the latest on the subject, appropriately printed in colors—and contains all the business forms, &c., &c., as set forth by Marsh; it is with 100 page explanations, 352 pages octavo. Price $1.25. Sent by mail free, $1.45, from MARSH'S Counting House for the practice of Book-keeping, No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.
Muslin Curtains for $1.50, worth $2.50.
Muslin Curtains for $3, worth $5.
Muslin Curtains for $4, worth $6.
Muslin Curtains for $5, worth $12.
Lace Curtains for $4, worth $6.
Lace Curtains for $5, worth $8.
Lace Curtains for $10, worth $15.
Lace Curtains for $15, worth $20.
Lace Curtains for $20, worth $30.
A complete assortment of Cornices and Curtain Trimmings at reduced prices.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 599 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—WE NOTICE THAT ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, auctioneer, will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable real estate: The house and lot, No. 200 West 21st-st.; 1 lot on 24th-st., near 7th-av.; 1 do. on 19th-st., near 9th-av. Houses and lot, No. 228 East 18th-st. The first-class house and lot, No. 71 West 38th-st. House and lot, No. 328 West 28th-st. A large number of Harlem building lots, N. Y., and the houses and lots, Nos. 13 and 15 Pearl-court, and No. 7 Dey-place, New-York. Maps can be had at the Auction Rooms, No. 7 Broad-st., N. Y.

MOURNING MILLINERY.—C. P. BARTHOLOMEW takes pleasure in informing the public that his stock of Mourning Millinery is now complete, consisting of the largest and most recherché assortment of goods in his establishment—comprising every novelty that is or possible to invent. Our principal employés being engaged from the first houses in Paris, we are always in advance of any other establishment. Newest Bonnets, Hats, Head-dresses, and copies, which rival the originals, are displayed in our show-rooms daily. Milliners supplied with Pattern Hats.
C. P. BARTHOLOMEW,
New Mourning Store, No. 681 Broadway.

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 405 Broadway, near Grand-st., have received by late arrivals the latest patterns of John Crossley & Son's VELVET and TAPESTRY CARPETING, and are prepared to offer one of the most extensive and best varied assortments in this market full 25 per cent less than last year's prices.
Rich Velvet, 10s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 7s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
Best Ingrain, 4s. to 5s. per yard.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded a premium at the Great Exhibition, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, as now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The Herring Safes are the best made, and the undersigned is prepared to make and sell his Patent Chrome Steel Plate, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks.
C. C. HERRING,
Green Block, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Water-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES—GAS FIXTURES.—WE OFFER our assortment of Chandeliers, that numbers over
THREE HUNDRED
different patterns of the rarest and most beautiful designs. Buyers of us have the benefit of
TWICE AS LARGE
an assortment of any other establishment in New-York, from which to make their selections.
OUR PRICES are a saving of 25 per cent lower than can be found elsewhere.
W. A. DARRY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 421 and 423 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.—B. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 387 Broadway, will offer this morning 300 pieces of rich silks, from 3s. to 6s per yard, which is 50 per cent under the usual prices; also 10 pieces of Imperial Cord Poplins, which we warrant to wear well, from 4s. to 10s per yard; 1,000 Dresses of Delaines at $1 per dress; 2 cases of Barege Delaines at 12½ per yard, and rich Barege Robes, Barege Organdies, Lawns, Jaconets, Cambrics, &c., &c., a large lot of Paris made Kid Gloves, very cheap. Also a large stock of spring Ribbons at half their value.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED Molian Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or approved credit. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

KNOX HAS MADE A GREAT HIT WITH HIS NEW Spring style of Hats. They are the town talk, and rumor, if the gossipers be to be believed, says that he has, certainly, had so popular has he become in all parts of the country, his orders extend from Maine to California, and that he has so much on hand he can do to keep the market supplied. His stores are Nos. 128 Broadway and 178 Fulton-st.

MOURNING GOODS.—MOURNING GOODS.—THOSE wishing to purchase goods in this line will do well to examine our stock before purchasing, as we know every article required by those wearing black and sell them 25 per cent under their usual prices. B. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 387 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!
English Velvet Carpets, at 12s. and 14s. per yard.
English Tapestry Carpets, at 7s., 6s., and 5s. per yard.
English Three-ply Carpets, at 5s. and 4s. per yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 4s., 3s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 65 Bowery.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—IN ADdition to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office a department for the sale of Furniture, of competent persons will be found at his desk, for the reception of orders, and the careful supervision of that branch of business.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,
No. 7 Broad-st.

WE ARE SELLING THE BEST QUALITY OF Ladies' Gaiters of our own manufacture, for 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s. and 16s. a pair; Slippers, Ties and Buskins for 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s. and 10s. Also, Misses' and Children's Boots in great variety, and at very low prices. Remember, GOODMAN'S is the place—No. 128 Canal-st.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODIONS, stand the equal temperament, for which they recently been awarded the $ at premium at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found only at No. 385 Broadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the very best terms.
HORACE WATERS.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.—JUST RECeived a large assortment of real India Brocades, Cashmere Crapes, Decolas, Delaines, Silks, Shawls, &c., for in the travelling dresses, which we will sell very low.
B. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 387 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION—LOW PRICES.—Tea sets, dining sets, fruit baskets, cake stands, ice cream, Cologne bottles, small tea sets, toilet sets, chamber pots, toilet sets.
DAVIS COLLAMORE,
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

RATS DON'T DIE IN THEIR HOLES, BUT COME out and die, on using GOODMAN'S celebrated Rat Destroyer, &c.,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

[illegible]

The Stock Certificate by the "N. E. Mining and Quarrying Company" is of a very superior quality, and can be obtained in this City or Boston at sight, which secures very large profits, and the Company contract for this article hitherto a very high premium.

The Oil Stock is an article of acknowledged superiority by all who have tested it, certificates of which may be found at our office.

Books for Subscription to both Companies are now opened at our office where samples of the Stock and Oil Stock, and all further information may be had.

ROBINSON, DAVIS & MAIN, No. 27 William-st.

Green Mount Slate Mining & Quarrying Co.

BRANDON, Vt., April 2.

Messrs. Davis, Dana & Co., 27 William-st., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The situation of Candidates is traced in a direction rather unusual, by reason of the great distance from the centre, but for a purpose which reflection will think, before a full and fair examination, and that is all the Company ever wish; I remain respectfully,

THE NATIONAL OIL STOCK QUARRY, a Branch of the New-England Mining and Quarrying Co. of Vermont, look for public favor solely on the ground of merit, and the next the call of adequate pulling. A brief history of the discovery of the Stone, and the estimate in which it is held, by Geologists for years past, will explain all surprise, and I therefore proceed to give it:

This Quarry was first discovered by Silas C. Smith, Esq., a native of Rutland, Vt., who, by accident, was induced in 1855 to visit the region of Marquette, Lake Superior. In one of his tours he discovered this Quarry and noted it, and from that period he has devoted to it his time and energy, and it now remains that it is a necessity of the fact that Stone in the world. During this period thousands who visited the mineral region viewed this locality, and pronounced it a specimen, from the various colors which unfolded in the multitudinous Quarry.

In Foster and White's Second Report on the Geology of the Lake Superior Land District, of date December 31, 1851, page 89, may be found the following: "Along the valley of Carp River, between Robbins Forge and Teal Lake, beds of Metamorphic or has granted Silicate Slate are found, intermingled with beds of quartz. It has already been quarried in several points for Mosaic, and there is even now a considerable demand for them."

Again, on page 89, same vol.: "The Serpentine of Carp River is superior to any article which has fallen under our notice, not excepting the Arkansas or Turkey, for producing Hones of edge. Engravers will find these Hones almost invaluable.

This property consists of 200 acres of land, on which are the quarries. It is for agricultural land, beautifully diversified and well supplied with water. Near the present opening of the quarry is a fine stream of water, taking its rise from Teal Lake, which covers over one hundred acres, and on which our line extends, being some twelve miles from the village of Marquette, and about one mile from the Iron Mountain, on which stands a plank and Railroad are now being made from Marquette.

The quarry lies upon a hill side, and consequently requires no artificial draining. The present opening is eighty-three feet deep, twenty-five feet wide, and at the rear shows a face of fifty feet high. This quarry proves a supply, and the quarry is inexhaustible. Besides, the Company has a monopoly of all the stone that has been discovered in that region.

This stone has been tested in every possible manner, and with the never varying result that it "is the best ever discovered or used," which is vouched for by certificates from persons who have used it, and which are now in your possession. I am satisfied that if the community could only be made aware of the real value of this stone, you would experience no difficulty in filling up the stock.

The debts due by the Company are very small, amounting only to a trifling sum, incurred in making the opening of the quarry now in use, and they have on hand a sufficiency of stone to pay every dollar of indebtedness.

As you will perceive by the enclosed papers, this Company is a branch of the New England Mining and Quarrying Company, of Middlebury, Vermont, and is worked under their charter and by their officers, with a capital stock of 50,000 shares of $5 each.

The State property of this Company (The New England Mining and Quarrying Company,) in Vernon and Guilford, Windham County, and in area of about 400 acres, continuing, it is certainly believed, all the valuable properties in the Connecticut River Valley. These quarries have been successfully worked, to a greater or less extent, by separate companies, for the last fifty years. A minute consideration of the fact that no attempts have been made to extend the operations

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE FOUR TWIN COTTAGES, on Lexington Hill, opposite the Lunatic Asylum, Flushing, L. I., are now finished and for sale. Each house has three large lots, and is finished in the most substantial and elegant manner, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, gas, furnaces, &c. The view by day and night, looking on the Sound and City, is unsurpassed. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Washington-st., or PIERCE, number Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—By PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 81 Liberty-st., near Nassau-st., one of the most elegant brick houses, with all the modern improvements, in the city, in Clinton-place, near Fifth-ave., with stable, &c., in the rear, fronting on Mercer-st. Also, a very fine house in Lexington-st., near Third-ave., with all the improvements, and in the best order. Also, a very fine house in Bedford-st., near Bleecker-st., with all the improvements, and in the best order. Also, a very fine house in Clinton-place, near Fifth-ave., with all the improvements, and in the best order. Also, a very fine house in Lexington-st., near Third-ave., with all the improvements, and in the best order. Also, a very fine house in Bedford-st., near Bleecker-st., with all the improvements, and in the best order. Also, a very fine house in Clinton-place, near Fifth-ave., with all the improvements, and in the best order. Also, a very fine house in Lexington-st., near Third-ave., with all the improvements, and in the best order. Also, a very fine house in Bedford-st., near Bleecker-st., with all the improvements, and in the best order.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence, with three pleasure grounds on Hudson Heights, N. J. It is one of the few local spots about New-York, commanding about 40 lots, studded with choice fruit and ornamental trees. The house is large and commodious, with stone basement, stable, and large out-buildings, all of the best construction and of the most substantial character. It is built in the most substantial manner, with all modern improvements. There is a fine brick coachman's and gardener's house, barn and carriage house, chicken and cow houses, fine spring, and kitchen garden, with all the conveniences and in the choicest order. This is one of the rarest opportunities ever offered to a gentleman desiring a residence which combines both city and country life. It is only one mile and a half from Jersey City Ferry, and can be reached in an hour. Apply to Mr. ROBERT MOORE, on the premises, or at No. 10 Chatham-st., New-York City.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—THE OREHAN SHORE.—A very elegant and commodious house, with about two acres, situated on Railroad-hill, only a mile from the depot. It is 8 by 36, built in modern style, by a very wealthy gentleman, and finished in the best manner. The view from the house is one of the most beautiful in the vicinity, looking on the white village, and the Hudson for miles up and down, and north and south. The lot is 200 feet front, and 200 deep, or will be made one acre if desired. The house will be sold very low. Apply to HOOPER & HUNTER, No. 280 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—By PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 81 Liberty-st., near Nassau-st., and Williamsburg.

All of the above property will be sold cheap, and on easy terms.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence, with three pleasure grounds on Hudson Heights, N. J. It is one of the few local spots about New-York, commanding about 40 lots, studded with choice fruit and ornamental trees. The house is large and commodious, with stone basement, stable, and large out-buildings, all of the best construction and of the most substantial character. It is built in the most substantial manner, with all modern improvements. There is a fine brick coachman's and gardener's house, barn and carriage house, chicken and cow houses, fine spring, and kitchen garden, with all the conveniences and in the choicest order. This is one of the rarest opportunities ever offered to a gentleman desiring a residence which combines both city and country life. It is only one mile and a half from Jersey City Ferry, and can be reached in an hour. Apply to Mr. ROBERT MOORE, on the premises, or at No. 10 Chatham-st., New-York City.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—THE ORHAN SHORE.—A very elegant and commodious house, with about two acres, situated on Railroad-hill, only a mile from the depot. It is 8 by 36, built in modern style, by a very wealthy gentleman, and finished in the best manner. The view from the house is one of the most beautiful in the vicinity, looking on the white village, and the Hudson for miles up and down, and north and south. The lot is 200 feet front, and 200 deep, or will be made one acre if desired. The house will be sold very low. Apply to HOOPER & HUNTER, No. 280 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE OF $1,000.—A fine dwelling and well built house in Astoria, containing 10 rooms, furnished with Rodgers's knives, forks, and spoons, and all other furniture, gas, water, &c. Apply to AMBROSE BADE, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE, AT FORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—A very fine place, with beautiful grounds, fronting on the water, together with barn, stable, &c., and about an acre of land adjoining, one minute's walk from the ferry, and directly opposite to Bergen Point. House 32 feet front, 40 feet deep, and 2 stories high, with 10 rooms, and all modern improvements. Price $11,000; cash $4,000, balance on mortgage. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or address CHAS. M. MARTIN, Box No. 1,188 Post-office, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—At Astoria and Jersey City.—Good two-story and side house, filled up with brick, 25 by 35, with 6 lots of ground, at Astoria, situated on Jamaica-ave. Also, at Jersey City, a good two-story house, 22 by 46, with two-story back building, 12 by 22 feet deep, 20 feet wide, and the alley way, 3 feet. Apply at No. 222 Pearl-st., brick office, 2d floor.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A two-story house and seven lots, situated on the corner of 37-st. and Fifth-ave., Brooklyn, commanding a view of Harlem and East River. Has Croton water introduced, with bath room attached. It is about three minutes' walk from the 42d-st.-ave. Railroad, and four minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Price only $4,000. Terms easy. Apply to A. HOWELL, on the premises, or at No. 10 Chief-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Four new and beautiful three-story, high stoop, modern built houses, with all improvements in them, on 46th-st. (south side,) between 4th and 5th-aves., Clon and Clarke's Hotel, and the Sixth-ave. depot. Apply at No. 37 Wall-st., from 10 to 12 and 2 to 3 P. M., or mornings and evenings, No. 17 West 34th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Fairmount, near the Morrisania Depot; a lovely new house, containing eleven rooms and half an acre of ground and good well of water. There is a plank sidewalk all the way from depot to the house. Inquire of SUMNERS Grocery store, Morrisania, or to R. M. BROWN, No. 645 Water-st., New-York. Rent $300.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One four story brown stone front house, 20 by 60 feet, in the 14th ward, with all the improvements, and has an improvement unlike any in the City, being one of five of a new alley, situated No. 40 West 20th-st., between 5th and Lexington-ave. Can be seen at all hours. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 40 East 20th-st., near 5th-ave.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 4-story basement house, No. 129 West 20th-st., the first east of Sixth-ave. Apply on the premises, with all the stoves and windows. Inquire at No. 128, next door of T. F. Hardman. Also, part of a first class house to let to a small family, the other part to be occupied by the owner.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Four brown stone front houses, situated south side of 36th-st., near 4th-ave.; are built in the most substantial manner, and handsomely finished, and having all the modern improvements. Will be sold cheap. Inquire on the premises of E. KILPATRICK, Builder.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Only one of three beautiful modern-built houses, situated in 36th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av., with all the improvements; bay window. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 318, on the premises, or W. D. & W. SPARKS, No. 38 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Less than cost. A large and well three-story, basement, corner cellar, good neighborhood, No. 19 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., with gas fixtures, all complete. Inquire on the premises after 10 o'clock, or any time in the evening.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two desirable new houses at Hoboken prices, on the south side of 20th-st., Nos. 26 and 28, second block west of Broadway, having all the modern improvements, with balconies and court yards. Rent for each two half the block house very easy. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 42 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful new brick house, south side of Gansevoort-st., Brooklyn, 40 feet front, 3 rooms deep, 3 rooms down, built in the best manner, with every, even down, built in the best manner, with every convenience, and in good order. Apply on the premises, or at No. 10 Chief-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Four new and beautiful three-story, high stoop, modern built houses, with all improvements in them, on 46th-st. (south side,) between 4th and 5th-aves., Clon and Clarke's Hotel, and the Sixth-ave. depot. Apply at No. 37 Wall-st., from 10 to 12 and 2 to 3 P. M., or mornings and evenings, No. 17 West 34th-st.

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HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 4-story basement house, No. 129 West 20th-st., the first east of Sixth-ave. Apply on the premises, with all the stoves and windows. Inquire at No. 128, next door of T. F. Hardman. Also, part of a first class house to let to a small family, the other part to be occupied by the owner.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Four brown stone front houses, situated south side of 36th-st., near 4th-av

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the newspapers named by order of the State Comptroller, in pursuance of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT, &c., OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE J. COE, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, do say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. J. COE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, do hereby say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of other Bank of America	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. FUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. FUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200 Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY F. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANTHONY F. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1855.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

MATHAS DAVIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

H. H. RIKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. H. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. H. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

E. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

H. C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. S. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. S. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

AM. L. COMSTOCK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES HAMILTON, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. HAMILTON, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

H. H. RIKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE BANK, OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, President of the COMMERCE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. LAWRENCE, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. Y. LAKE, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. Y. LAKE, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BARLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM T. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

ERWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of April, 1855.

JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

JOHN C. BENEDICT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HAY RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS I. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. I. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SEYMOUR, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

JOS. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY K. ALLEN, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. K. ALLEN, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

WILLIAM DUNCAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

ERWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. FALLS, President of the MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. FALLS, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

E. D. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

C. E. WOODRUFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS H. GILLILAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. H. GILLILAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY NIXON, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. NIXON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK, As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. COOGHEY, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. COOGHEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

J. VAN HAARLEM, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. P. HOGGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. P. HOGGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAYES, Cashier of the BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. O. ROBERTS, President of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. O. ROBERTS, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, President of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct.

CHAS. PALMER, President.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

SAMUEL FOSDICK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

WM. H. SMAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. BEYMER, Cashier, of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. BEYMER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

THOMAS S. DOMINICK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT R. DASLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. R. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED E. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KIMBAL, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. KIMBAL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

SAMUEL F. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. FALLS, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. FALLS, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of April, 1855.

E. D. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 200, Laws of 1851, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. BENSON, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. BENSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY AND IRON ALL'S establishment from rolling without rivets; also of all the heavy new style of wave rolling, the portions, and warranted the strongest made in the United States, every variety of columns of all sizes, wrought and cast iron, and wrought iron, tresses, the best Pennsylvania, Scotch and Russia, and of other metals and iron, and other work, for buildings of every class, fronts of all sizes, and of the warehouses, Nos. 97 and 99 Duane-st., (3 blocks from Broadway,) Brooklyn, foot of Gold-st., East River.

BOOTH AND SEMPLE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The undersigned are offering to buy boots and shoes, No. 10 Murray-st., corner of Church.

NEW AND FRESH STOCK OF DESIRABLE AND REASONABLE GOODS.

In the above line, constantly selling for cash, or for desirable approved credit.

We respectfully invite attention from close cash buyers, who are buying cheapest.

EDGES & BALL.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD PASSENGER TRAIN and FREIGHT LINE, by the Hudson River, Harlem and Central Railroads, with connections at Albany and Buffalo, for CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND BUFFALO BRIDGE and DETROIT.

Leave New-York.

New-York and Buffalo Express—Leaves Albany at 12 M., Buffalo at 11 P. M., Rochester at 3 A. M., Syracuse at 5 A. M., Utica at 6 A. M., Schenectady, Fonda, Ac., to Albany, Troy

New-York Daily Times.

THE CHALLENGE.

Archbishop Hughes, Senator Brooks and a Question of Veracity.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

From the pressure of official duties at Albany, up to a late hour on Saturday evening, I have only this moment been able to give a full perusal to the letter signed "† John, Archbishop of New-York," in reply to a speech of mine delivered in the Senate on the 5th of March last. I write now, not to answer the question of veracity between the Archbishop and myself, and yet to comment upon the peculiar temper and language of the Archbishop upon that point, to say that I shall accept and demand, in behalf of the City and the public, and in perfect good faith, the promise was made in good faith, of the Public Library which is tendered in my name, "not for the use of any one profession or class of men, but for all mankind."

As a condition of this pledge, I am to show that Archbishop Hughes came to, or was, on the 5th of March last, the owner, in his own name, and in this City, of a large amount of real estate; and to show, also, that this property is, or was upon the record, legally his own, to dispose of by assignment, by will, or otherwise, as he may or might direct.

I cannot refrain from expressing the reasons for believing otherwise, that in making his offer the Archbishop does not mean to conceal the truth, rank the truth, or to secure to any advantage whatever. I assume, too, that he agrees with me that the true definition of a lie is an intent to deceive, and that he also agrees with the WILLIAM PALEY, who lays it down as an axiom, that "the moral turpitude of falsehood, yet not under the sun, but upon the truth added would change the hues of the misty one fact."

On the question I shall maintain, in my earliest leisure, the right, nature, and reality of all that was conveyed by me in the speech now in controversy upon the subject of Church Property in this City. And in order that this question may be met fairly, at the start, and in order that the City of New-York may be put in possession of the promised Public Library, I propose, as necessary to all public controversy, that one arbiter shall be chosen by Archbishop HUGHES, one by myself, and the two thus selected, shall jointly elect a third, whose duty it shall be to decide, not merely whether I have stated the truth, or whether Archbishop HUGHES has equivocated or omitted the truth, but also the claim of New-York City to that Public Library, to which I shall hereafter find no down an interest. I am ready for the arbitration, and shall be ready with my facts.

Very respectfully, ERASTUS BROOKS.

St. Louis Church Difficulty.

When the Trustees forgot, what is so public that none of the leading men among the petitioners have not approached the Lord's Table for years before I came to Buffalo; when they call those who fear excommunication "slaves to superstition"; when they use abusive terms, it becomes unfitting for me to make further comment; the more so, as their misrepresentations have been so often refuted, and as they have not refuted, seemingly even but my statements. It is now well known "that my offer to meet them face to face, were to see the governor of St. Louis Church administered by truly Catholic men of the same communion, in accordance with the laws of the Church." As to their remaining firm and consistent in their unchanged course, I must only reply but firmly say, in the words of Archbishop HUGHES in his letter to W. B. LE COUTEULX, Esq., that then "their church would crumble into dust, brick by brick, before I or any *Bishop of God's Church* would consent to give them a priest."

† JOHN, Bishop of Buffalo.

To the Right Reverend John Hughes, Catholic Bishop of New-York:

BUFFALO, Saturday, April 14, 1855.

RIGHT REVEREND SIR: Your declining to have any direct controversy with me, and your reply to my letter of the 5th inst. containing hardly anything but claim and counter in bad taste, induces me to make yours and reply further than by what follows: That in my opinion, charges against Catholics being no Truth, would amount to a most calumnious one, inclines to the public, and likely to augment that control for our holy religion of which you complain, although the sole author of it by your first publications. If, after your getting a little more cool about the adoption of the law "that the trustee of Church Property (which by-the-by is only to be attached to yourself) and a few Bishops,) you can bring your mind to address me" in that polite language which a French gentleman knows so well how to employ, you will find me always ready to answer you, otherwise not.

Permit me once more to subscribe myself, Right Reverend Sir, respectfully yours, &c., &c.

W. B. LECOUTEULX.

THE FIGUA POISONING CASE.

Conclusion of the Murderers.

From the Boston Bogus.

We published, a short time since, a short account of the sickness and sudden death of a Mr. RAGAN, at Figua, Ohio. Before his death he informed his attending physicians that he was poisoned, but did not, if we recollect aright, direct suspicion upon any one. A post mortem examination of his stomach revealed it contain arsenic, and he had been the victim of poison. Circumstances which led thereto, had the effect of fastening suspicion upon the wife of the deceased. Some time since, (in December last,) it was ascertained beyond doubt, that Mrs. R. wrote a letter to a man by the name of MOWERY, residing in Coleraine, Ohio, (and was formerly a lover of the lady,) in which a prosecution was made, to discover her husband by administering poison to him. The letter, by mistake, was taken from the Post-Office by a gentleman named MURRAY, the address being similar to his own. The extraordinary character of the letter caused some speculation in a select circle, at the time, and the Assistant Postmaster at Troy made a correct copy of it. The most link in the chain was the fact that Mrs. R. purchased a pistol of a firm name in Figua, a short time before the death of her husband, which totally slew a third, whose duty it shall be to decide, not merely whether I have stated the truth, or whether Archbishop HUGHES has equivocated or omitted the truth, but also the claim of New-York City to that Public Library, to which I shall hereafter find no down an interest. I am ready for the arbitration, and shall be ready with my facts.

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